



SANTIAM FLYCASTERS

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June 2022

June Program—Santiam Flycasters Club Auction **Thursday, June 6, 6:00 pm Pringle Community Center**

The Annual Club Auction is right around the corner on Thursday, June 9, 2022 at **Pringle Community Center**- we hope to see all of you there. The Auction Committee is working hard finalizing all the preparations for this important event. We have several great items this year. The auction is open to the public so come on out and support the club and take home some great items.

Purpose of the Auction. The money we generate from the Annual Auction provides the funding for many of our activities throughout the year. When bidding on items you should not consider success getting an item at a cheap price but rather bidding on items for a good price and that sometimes means paying more than the item may be worth – remember what we make helps fund our club’s activities. In the past we’ve had some low bids on items that cost much more than the winning bid. To prevent that from occurring, we will establish the lowest starting bids on select items. Thanks for your support.

Planning Committee. The committee has been working hard and is finalizing the preparation for the auction. The committee members are listed below. Thank you to those of you that volunteered to help out respective committees. Although each committee has sufficient help, we can always use more help. If you are interested in being a part of a particular committee, please contact me at rickylove20@aol.com or cell (253) 320-5699 or one of the leads below.

Lead Planner: Ricky Love

Setup/Cleanup Committee: Ken Karnosh

Cashier: Tim Johnson

Silent Auction: Scott Vaslev

Bucket/Live Auction: Dennis Burnett/Kevin Finkenbiner (Auctioneer)

FFI Donations: Bob LeClerc

Auction Item Donations. Members have provided several items already and we continue to receive more each day. If you have any fly-fishing gear that you no longer need or use, you can donate it to the club for the auction. We also accept various outdoor gear, supplies, etc. Another popular item during this auction are flies. If you are a good tier and want to tie flies that we can use in the auction we’d appreciate it. The club (Tim Johnson) can provide fly boxes to put your flies in for the auction. A box typically has 12 flies in it with a particular theme (still water, moving water, steelhead/salmon flies/euro nymphs, dry flies, etc.) It is best to get your item to the respective committee member this week, if possible, since the auction is only nine days away. The live and bucket auctions will also have several great items up for bid. Tim Keller donated two of his beautiful nets for the auction and Mitch from Two Rivers Fly Shop is donating some great items. Mitch is a great supporter of the club and always donates items each year.

Board Meeting
By Zoom

June 6 6:30 pm

June Meeting
Annual Club Auction

June 9 6:00 pm

In Person Only
Pringle Community Center

Fly Tying Session
June 15 Los Arcos

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Santiam Flycasters BOARD AND OFFICERS

Scott Vaslev - President

Shandy H. Danford - Vice
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Dennis Burnett - Secretary

Tim Johnson - Treasurer/
Membership

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Leroy Shepherd - Newsletter
Editor

Bob LeClerc - FFI
Representative

Kevin Finkenbiner

George Hingston

Beth Jappay

Ken Karnosh

Ricky Love

Donnie Weninger

Food and Drinks. The club will provide pizza and soft drinks during the auction. This will allow attendees to have a bite to eat and allow ample time to view the auction items.

Timeline.

5:00pm – 6:00pm	Doors open for setup
6:00pm – 7:15pm	Silent Auction and Bucket Raffle/Food & Drinks
7:15pm	Silent Auction Closes
7:30pm – 8:30pm	Live/Bucket Auction
8:30pm – 9:00pm	Clean up (We appreciate any extra help cleaning up after the auction)

President's Corner By Scott Vaslev

Fished Silverton Reservoir Wednesday the 10th of May, also fished it the 23rd of April. The grand total of fish caught ZERO. Hey, thanks for coming! I looked up the stocking schedule which said around 5,000 fish were stocked in two separate batches in April. Sorry ODFW, don't believe it. There were a few people who caught some. Overall a bust.



I will admit I didn't bring a sinking line other than a midgetip. Was experimenting with a "washing line." If you haven't heard of it, look up any British still water video. I mentioned before that I am always intrigued with new concepts so studied how it was done.

For fish in 2 to 4 feet of water start with a Boobie fly on point and a couple of unweighted nymphs or buzzers in between. Length of leader is between 12 and 20 feet. You then space your flies equal length from each other (i.e. 4 ft. apart on a 12 foot leader, 5 ft. on a 15 foot leader, etc.) These wash leaders are prepared beforehand. The two flies in front are hung on tags 4 to 6 inches.

If you want your flies to go deep tie the same set up on a midge tip or a full sink... You can use a parabolic line for deep sets but for fishing in shallow water or when fish are rising the first two options are good.

The secret sauce is having the Boobie on the end so your flies will hang in a "U" shape. Theory being that the fish will come by and look at the Boobie (an attractor pattern) and if that isn't to its liking the fish will eat one of the nymphs. Also, the flies are at different depths so you are covering more water.

The leaders are made of one material. Normally 3x or 4x fluorocarbon. No need for a tapered leader. Cut a piece say 12', tie on your tags, and roll it up. When you need it and have a rough idea on the depth the fish are cruising, tie it on the appropriate fly line and presto you are "wash lining."

When fishing the dry line set up, cast out, straighten the line and give it a couple of yanks to make the Boobie plop. According to the Brits this will not scare the fish but cause them to investigate. When retrieving make sure line is tight.

Well, there you have it from a fisherman who has caught bupkis with this set up. I'll keep at until I buy a parabolic line or prove it's worthy of my time. Otherwise I'll give my Boobies and Blobs to Goodwill.

Til next time
Scott

Cheadle Pond Outing Report



Four of us fished Cheadle Pond on June 3 on a beautiful, partly cloudy, calm day, after we had postponed it from the previous day's rain and wind. We were also pleased to find that the pond's weeds still provided lots of places to fish.

Each of us was able to land quite prolific numbers of bluegill up to about 7", as well as a few bass up to 12" or so. By using a fly with no bead on a floating line, we were able to stay above the weeds until the fish dived down into them. Those fish put quite a bend in a 4-weight rod!

The only downer of the day was when Ron had the reel seat of his Winston rod separate from the rod, which ended his day earlier than planned.

Keep Cheadle Pond on your list of fishing places for next May.

Silverton Reservoir Outing Report

Ten of us fished Silverton Reservoir on May 11 to exercise all of those trout that ODFW had planted there. Unfortunately, nearly all of the exercise was done by us fly fishers kicking our pontoons and float tubes around the lake!

Some of us couldn't even buy a strike. Larry was the most successful with 5 strikes and 3 landed, mostly on a black woolly buggie fished on a Type 3 line. The water temperature was in the upper 40s, so the fish may have found some warmer water down deep. At least, that's one excuse!

Silverton is scheduled to be stocked every couple of weeks through mid-June, so there is still plenty of time to fish this beautiful, nearby lake. Success should be better with slightly warmer water. Just remember that, if the weather is pleasant, it may get crowded, especially on the weekend and when school is done for the year.

Olalla Reservoir Outing Report



When I arrived at Olalla about 8 a.m. on a beautiful May 21, Kevin had already landed about a dozen trout and added many more to that number throughout the day. Steve also did well, including landing 5 fish in one pass along the west shore in front of the dam.

There were 7 fly fishers on the lake that day, 7 from the Linn-Benton club and 3 Santiam Flycasters. I'll let you figure that out! Thanks to Steve for a tasty lunch.

Unlike our experience at Silverton, Olalla had apparently been stocked within the past day or two and fish were everywhere in the lake. Most fly patterns were productive, although the fish seemed to be nearer the surface in early morning and then went deeper. Fishers with depth finders said the fish were generally near the bottom, but many were willing to rise to a fly.

Olalla will receive its last stocking of trout during the week of June 10, so should provide good fishing until late June if you choose to fish this scenic lake.

Deschutes River Outing Report

Only four convened on Saturday, May 14 for the club's spring float of the Deschutes. We launched at Warm Springs boat ramp and floated around 9 miles to Trout Creek. It rained Friday night but it was dry for our float. The river level rose overnight from 3,800 to 4,100 cfs which didn't help the fishing. Also it didn't help that the winds picked up to around

15 mph in the afternoon, nor that there were a lot of other people on the river. The salmonfly hatch tends to attract a lots of boats to the river.

We did see a few salmonflies. I had several land on me during the float. But there wasn't enough of them to cause a feeding frenzy. Actually the fish didn't seem very interested in eating much of anything despite a water temperature of 55°. I ended up landing 3 fish on the float and two more in the campground, which was similar to how the other members did. We blamed our lack of fishing success on the rising river level and heavy pressure. Still, floating the Deschutes has its own rewards. I would probably consider it a successful outing had I hooked no fish. It's a unique experience.

At our group meal on Saturday night, Richard Newell walked into camp to say hi. Richard is a long-time club member. It was nice to get caught up with him. Richard has retired from UPS and is living up to his URL troutbumusa, by touring the country in his camper trailer, foot loose and fancy free. It was great to see Richard again.

June 15 –16 Umpqua River Outing



What: Shad-O-Rama and Small Mouth Bass Bash

When: Wednesday June 15th - June 16th

Where: Umpqua Mainstem floating from above Tye Bridge down to Umpqua Riverfront Park & Boatramp, approx. 8 mile float.

Address: 16844 Elkton-Sutherlin Highway, Oakland, OR

The river is dropping and the water is heating up for our Santiam Fly Casters Shad-O-Rama and Small Mouth Bass Bash!!!

I floated this stretch over the weekend and it's going to be prime for our big day! Copious amounts of smallies and the shad are gearing up to make their push up river starting from Sawyer Rapids and heading East through Elkton, our campsite and through Yellow Creek all the way up to where we will be putting in for our float.



I have secured two RV Campsites at the very end of the park.

Please note that 8 people per site are allowed but only 2 vehicles per site. Fortunately we have the overflow parking area right next to our sites so EASY PEASY!!!

Recommendations: Personal Fire Pit (free fire wood at site or bring your own propane if you have a propane run fire pit). Sunscreen. HYDRATION, it's going to be HOT. Based on last weekend I think it's best that everyone brings their own food and drink for all three meals.

The campground has excellent facilities including showers, toilets, fish cleaning area, dog wash area and picnic benches all over the place.

The boat ramp is very accessible HOWEVER, please ensure we do not clog up the area. There is plenty of space to set up and break down, please don't do it at the boat ramp.

I do advise shuttling amongst us in the morning. We generally have a good fog bank to burn off in the morning so fishing will be slow to start. It's literally a 12 minute drive between put in points and take out. Let's aim for 8:00 a.m. shuttle start meeting at the RV Park above the boat ramp.



Brush up on Shad by viewing Nick Wheelers presentation on our YouTube site! It's a wealth of information and EFFECTIVE!



I'd like to get a RSVP Numbers confirmation for camping purposes ASAP. Please reach out to me with RSVP for campsite any questions that you may have!

Cheers!

Shandy 1-503-707-5242



June 25 East Lake Outing



On June 25, we will fish East Lake for those wonderful rainbows, kokanee, and browns that live there. Oh, yeah, there may be some Tui Chub as well! You could also fish Paulina Lake just a couple miles down the road.

We will camp at Cinder Hill campground. Remember that the lake is at 6,500' elevation, so it may get cold.

To get there, drive Highway 22 east to Bend, drive Highway 97 south to the East/Paulina/Newberry Crater turnoff just north of LaPine, turn left (east) onto USFS Road 21 and follow it about 16 miles to Cinder Hill campground at East Lake.

Suggested gear is 4-6 weight rods with floating and intermediate or Type 3 sinking line. In past years, dry flies like Adams, Comparadun, or Elk Hair Caddis have been successful. If they don't work, use the sinking line with woolly buggers or leeches and callibaetis patterns like a pheasant tail. Chironomids can also be productive. One can wade and fish from shore, but it is best to use a boat, pontoon boat, or float tube.

The club will provide an entrée for a Saturday mid-day meal, so bring a small side dish to share, if you wish, along with your chair and beverage. Ricky will also provide his scrumptious Dutch oven cobbler on Saturday evening.

Ricky Love is the outing sponsor. E-mail him at rickylove20@aol.com or call him at (253)320-5699 if you have a question.

July 2 North Santiam Outing

We will float and fish the North Santiam River on July 2. At its June 6 meeting, the Board will decide which stretch of river to float and we will send an e-mail with that information.

Suggested gear is 4-6 weight rods with floating line or a Euronymph setup. Flies include caddis, mayfly, or stonefly nymphs, soft hackles or streamers for swinging, and caddis or mayflies for potential dry fly action.

The club will not provide food, so remember your lunch, drink, PFD, etc.

Scott Vaslev is the outing sponsor, so e-mail him at scotty@aol.com or call him at (503)559-6427 if you have a question.

Turner Elementary School Fishing Day at Turner Lake

Turner Elementary School is requesting our club's help to teach students how to fish on their outdoor program fishing day. The fishing day will be August 15, 2022, a Monday at Turner Lake in Turner, Oregon. The event will start at 9:00 a.m. and finish at 3:00 p.m.

Each group of about 30 students will be at the lake for about 45 minutes. The school will have personnel on site to lead and assist each group. We will be assisting on the basics of fishing, (not Fly Fishing) using spinning gear and basic setups with showing how to tie knots, how to cast etc.. Probably will be using bobbers with flies and using power bait.

We could also have a couple of members showing how to fly fish at the same time.

If you would like to volunteer to help, please contact me at: Ghawk423@gmail.com or text me at (661) 802-1279.

Regards

Robert LeClerc

2022 SFC Outing Schedule

June 15 (Wed)	Umpqua River (shad)
June 25	East Lake
July 2	North Santiam River
July 6 (Wed)	Gold Lake
July 20 (Wed)	Three Creek Lake
July 30	South Santiam River (Pleasant Valley-Bates Br.)
August 13	Willamette River (Keizer Rapids-Wheatland for (smallmouth bass))
August 20	Diamond Lake CANCELLED
August 31 (Wed)	North Santiam River (Shelburn-Greens Bridge)
September 10	Hosmer Lake
September 21 (Wed)	Walton Lake
October 8	Crooked River
October 12 (Wed)	McKenzie River
October 22	Deschutes River (Warm Springs-Trout Creek)
November 2 (Wed)	Mid. Fk. Willamette River (Below Dexter)
November 12	Detroit Lake

Hexagenia Follow-Up ***By Beth Jappay***



When I wrote about Hexagenia in my April article, I mentioned that I had booked a follow-up trip to Henderson's Springs in May for their Hex hatch. This is my report of that visit.

I ended up sharing the main lodge with a group from Sacramento that had been coming twice a year for the past 25 years. I timed it well this year, and the hatch had started up on Long Lake the day before I arrived.

I brought with me the Hex patterns I had tied the previous year and never used and which Mark Henderson had told me were too small, and I also brought my newest dry, emerger, and nymph patterns. In addition I stopped at the Redding Fly Shop on the way up, and bought one of their Mercer (dry) Hex patterns as well as one each of the emerger patterns they carry. I have been reading Hal Janssen's book "Stillwater Secrets" and I reviewed his chapter on Hexagenia the afternoon I arrived, tying up two samples of his Hex nymph.

The first night the hatch was a little slow, and I was dissatisfied with my pattern, which was temperamental and seemed too large. I was also dissatisfied with the Mercer pattern that I had bought, which also seemed too large and which didn't generate much interest from the fish. I ended that night netting two, missing three, which was average for the group.



That night I did something I should have done years ago as a fly tier—I captured a natural, which I later placed in vodka in a sample bottle. I was then able to see that both the Mercer pattern and my most recent dry were too big, and that the Hex abdomen has a more prominent taper than most mayflies.

That night I salvaged reject flies for parts and tied a new extended body pattern with closer dimensions, different hackle and a yellow CDC wing. I had a lot more takes on it, though like all Hex dries a low percentage of them were hook-ups.



The next morning I started on Clear lake. Last year I had a great time there on dries but this year, nada. In the afternoon I drove to Frog Lake, where about 4pm I saw a few Hexagenia coming off, though little surface activity. I decided to fish the preemergence as Hal Janssen's book suggested with a lightly weighted nymph and dry line with a long leader, slowly stripping about 12" with long pauses. After a frustrating 40 minutes without a bite I tested the depth at that spot as 16 feet and decided I needed to get on the bottom in a different way. I had a fast sinking line with me, and I decided to put on a brown booby foam-back pattern. I let the line sink to the bottom, with the fly 2' above it on a short leader. I then did a slow 18" strip to pull it to the bottom, then a long pause to let it rise up again. I was immediately getting bites and hooking fish.

That particular lake is the only one at Henderson's Springs with (unwanted) catfish, and when I hooked the first one I was in a bit of a quandary. Mark Henderson has requested that all non-trout species be "disposed of" and I don't know how to kill a catfish in the middle of a lake. I decided that instead of spending 5 minutes traveling to the edge of the lake I would just leave it in the net and throw it behind me on my pontoon, letting it drown in air. It was still moving a little and making funny sounds when I hooked my second one and scooped it in the same net. I hooked and released several trout without my net and then hooked my third catfish. While I was playing it one of the fish behind me suddenly flopped and I heard "POP" and then "pffffffffffff...". My first thought was "wow, catfish sure make a lot of noise when they die" and then I realized that its spiny pectoral fin had put a 1/4" hole in the hard floor of my Scadden frameless pontoon. I scooped the third catfish in the same net and now holding the net well away from the side of the pontoon in my right hand I put my left index finger in the hole. That plugged the leak temporarily, and though I was not worried about sinking I realized I needed to head for shore. Well, I'm not one to waste any opportunity to fish, and I couldn't do so while heading to shore with one arm holding a net with three catfish and the other busy stopping a leak. So I slid back and covered the puncture with my rear end instead. I'm afraid it didn't work as well as I had hoped, and though my technique slowed things down the seat gradually sagged more and more. Eventually I was sitting in 4" of water with rude noises being generated underneath me. On top of all of that I didn't even get a bite while heading to shore. I initially tried to console myself with the thought of having discovered a new technique for Hexagenia preemergence, but my next 4 outings never caught anything but catfish, so I don't even have that.

Fortunately I was able to rent a float tube for the remainder of the trip. I had a great time, with a heavy wind and flying ant hatch one day, and a great Callibaetis hatch on another. Each night there was a heavy Hex hatch at sunset and I averaged 3 trout a night on my improved dry pattern, though none of the emergers I bought interested the trout at all. I am heading home tomorrow with plans for modifying my Hex dries and for a new emerger pattern for next year's trip.

My Terminal Knots

By Beth Jappay

Last month I gave an overview of my research on fishing knot strength. If you missed that article, [here is the link](#). The biggest new thing I learned with all this research is that the improved clinch knot, one of my go-to knots, can be tied two different ways—with the final tuck forward or backward. I will go into more detail about this later in this article. This makes a surprisingly large difference in the strength of the knot and virtually all of the online knot diagrams show it tied with the weaker backward tuck. I also learned that most knots are weaker when tied with fluorocarbon, and the improved clinch suffers more than most. After completing my research I became dissatisfied with this knot and began looking for an alternative. Today's article is about what I learned during this journey.

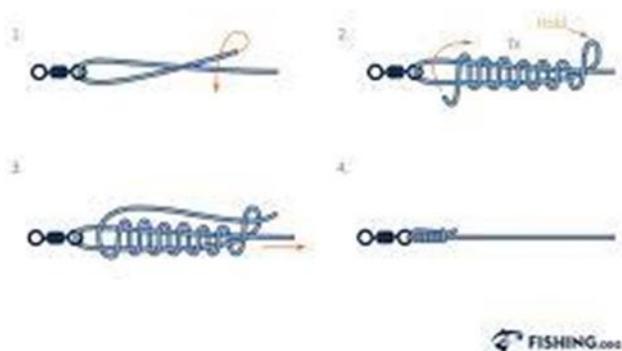
The first new knot I tried was a plain clinch knot when using mono (usually when I am dry fly fishing) as I saw in the results on the Toitfishing.com website that an 8 turn clinch knot was stronger than a 5 turn improved clinch knot (with mono). I ended up losing a couple of fish unnecessarily. The Toit website didn't test this knot with any line lighter than 10lb, and I came to the conclusion that with 5x tippet more than 8 turns must be needed with this knot.

The next knot I tried was the [Trilene knot](#)—both with mono and with fluoro. It is basically a clinch knot in which two wraps are done around the eye of the hook, and the tuck is done through both wraps. It is important with this knot that the initial wraps around the eye do not cross, and after losing a couple of fish on this knot, I have concluded it should mainly be used with larger line, because I am not able to see if 5x tippet is getting crossed inside the eye of a size #16 hook!

I next took a brief look at the [Palomar knot](#). It is rated as a very strong knot, but just like the Trilene knot, the line passes twice through the eye of the hook, and if the lines cross they can cut one another. It also seems to use a lot more tippet than I would like, so I ended up not spending much time on this knot—like the Trilene this knot seems best suited to salt water fishing.

The [San Diego Jam knot](#) is the next knot I tried, and I have spent quite a bit of time trying to master this knot. It is one of the few knots that performed well with fluorocarbon, and it doesn't use a whole lot of tippet. The knot diagram does

SAN DIEGO JAM KNOT



not seem too complicated, but I found myself, especially with smaller tippet, having a lot of difficulty coordinating the turns and tucks. I guess I should have taken more to heart the clue that in San Diego most fishermen hang their hook off of the boat rail in order to free enough hands and fingers to tie this knot! I even tried to hang my hook off of one of the guides on my rod to emulate them, but that just didn't work out. I find this knot easier to tie with heavier line, and made sure I used this knot when I was fishing for huge Lahontan Cutthroat at Pyramid lake this spring. I plan to keep trying this knot when using lighter fluoro (when I'm not in a hurry).

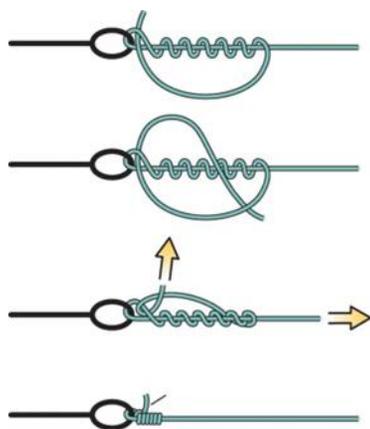
I am more recently concentrating on the Orvis knot. It is a slip knot that has not been reviewed on the [Toitfishing.com](#) website, but performed well in the Yellowstone Anglers tippet shootout, especially with lighter mono tippet at a >90%

strength. I am quite happy so far with the strength of this knot, and feel that with a little more experience I will become as comfortable tying this knot as I have been with the improved clinch. This is my current go-to knot for my point fly when I am dry fly fishing.

Improved Clinch Knot

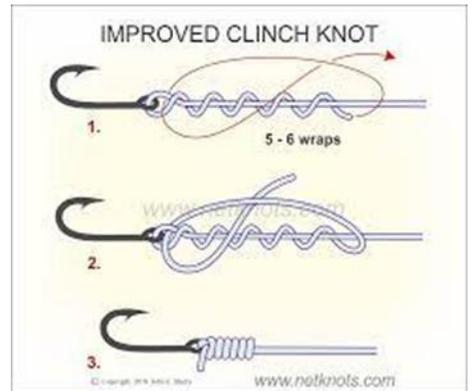
The biggest advantage of this knot is that it is easy to tie and uses little tippet. Many people do not know that even if you tie this knot with big turns and loops (necessary with cold or fat fingers), you can end up using very little tippet. I now most often use this knot when tying a fly on a dropper. The biggest disadvantage is that if tied in a traditional manner it is a weak knot. This is especially true with fluorocarbon, something I learned at the [Toitfishing.com](#) website

and which I presented in last month's article. The strength gain of the improved clinch knot over the clinch knot is due to the tag end being tucked again, decreasing slippage. If you are right-handed you probably wrap the knot clockwise. Looking on the internet for illustrations nearly all I have found show the tag end, after exiting the first loop, coming back in a counterclockwise (reverse) direction for the tuck, making the knot look like this:



Notice that the tag end exits before the first turn of the knot.

However, if you tuck the tag end in a forward direction, i.e. clockwise with a clockwise wrap, the tuck exits between the first and second turn. Those wraps grasp the tag, strengthening the knot. This version of the knot looks like this:



The above two illustrations are a little confusing, since the first is tied in a clockwise direction and the second is counter-clockwise, but the second illustration was the only one I could find on the internet that demonstrated a forward tuck. An improved clinch knot tied with a forward tuck is significantly stronger than one tied with a reverse tuck. I had no idea, previously not paying attention to my final tuck. This likely explains many of my lost fish! Still confused? Watch this [YouTube video explaining it](#).

I wanted to be able to cite exact knot strengths in this article for the forward vs reverse tuck, so I contacted Wayne Du Toit, requesting raw results comparing both options for this knot, but he told me that the results for the reverse tuck were so bad he didn't keep them. I can report that in his overview video he rates the improved clinch knot strength as 7/10 with a forward tuck, and 5/10 with a reverse tuck.

I tie this knot large if I can, and I try to tie it so that I end up with a 4-10mm tag end protruding through the second loop. Then I put the tag end between my teeth, wet the knot with saliva by having it fully in my mouth, and pull the standing end (the leader side of the knot) to cinch it tight. Doing it this way ends up using the least amount of tippet. I then trim the tag end so that 1/8" or 3 mm remains. This is important to prevent slippage.

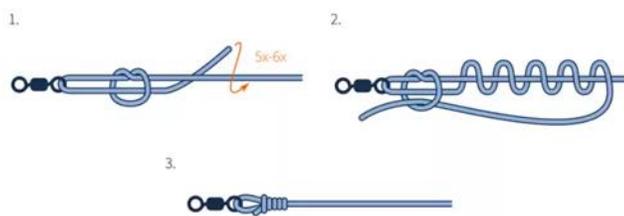
This knot is not as strong with fluorocarbon as with monofilament (this was demonstrated with both the Toit Fishing testing and the Yellowstone Anglers testing) as I discussed in last month's article. I am currently only using this knot when I have limited tippet to work with, such as on a dropper, when I have cold fingers, or when I am in a hurry.

Lefty Kreh Non-slip Loop

This is a strong knot that allows the fly to move freely, which is important when fishing midge pupa, boobies, damsel nymphs, and streamers (or steelhead flies). This knot has rarely failed me, usually only if I ran out of tippet on a dropper and used fewer wraps. Its biggest disadvantage is that it is tricky to control the size of the loop, and if the loop is too big smaller flies can get caught in it. Another disadvantage is that it also uses a little more tippet than the improved clinch, and it takes longer to tie (especially I have found if you are trying to minimize the tippet use of the dropper and start with a teeny tiny initial loop and a very short tag). The Toitfishing.com website has not reviewed this knot yet, so I do not have his cool pictures, nor his confirmation of the knot's strength, but I have had this knot recommended to me by guides when going for steelhead, so you know it must be strong. It performed well with 2x, 4x, and 6x tippet in the Yellowstone Angler tippet shootout; the results can be found at <https://www.yellowstoneangler.com/gear-review/tippet-shootout>.

The trick to getting the right-sized knot loop is (after passing the tag end through the initial loop) to pull on the tag end until the eye of the hook is pulled to the desired distance from the initial loop. Then pinch the hook and initial loop between your index finger and thumb of your non-dominant hand while doing the wraps. Next pass the tag end back through the loop in the same direction. At this point I put the ~1 cm tag end between my teeth, put the knot in my mouth to lubricate it, and pull on the **tag end** of the knot to cinch it. Pulling on the standing end will make the loop of the knot larger.

NON SLIP LOOP KNOT (KREH LOOP)



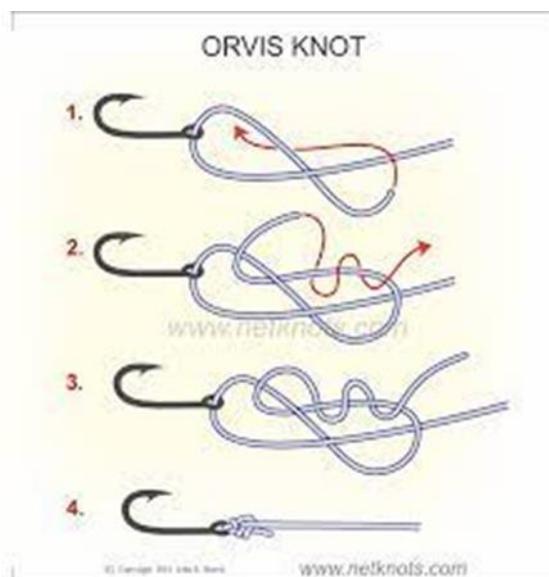
Suggested number of wraps for this knot depends on the diameter of the line:

Line test strength. Turns recommended

6-8 lbs.	7
8-12 lbs.	5
15-40 lbs.	4
50-60 lbs.	3
60 lb +	2



Orvis knot



This knot won a best-new knot contest at Orvis several years ago. Don't let the complexity of the diagram discourage you from trying this knot. It is basically a Davy knot with an extra turn in the second loop, which considerably improves its strength. I found it best understood by watching YouTube videos, and this one is my [favorite](#). I find it easiest to tie by pulling at least 6" of tippet through the eye of the hook. Don't worry about wasting tippet—just like the improved clinch knot at the end you end up pulling on the standing end of the line.

This is my current favorite knot for smaller mono tippet. Wow, looking back on the article as a whole...that is a lot of information, so I will try to distill it: I recommend all fly fishermen feel comfortable with the non-slip loop and one non-loop knot. The improved clinch knot is a good choice **if tied with a forward tuck**. If you are not getting break-offs at the fly you are golden. If you are like me and have had frustrations with knot failure (and not from cutting the tag end too short) I am hoping that these past 2 articles will give you ideas and resources to assess your

situation and come up with a better knot.

Next month: line to line knots.

June 2022 Fly of the Month
Zug Bug
By Dell Swearingen



The Zug Bug is credited to Cliff Zug and dates back to 1930.

Fishing Stories:

The Zug Bug can be a hot fly in Southeastern Oregon small lakes and reservoirs like Mann Lake and Krumbo Reservoir. Works trolling, wind drifting or cast and stripping on slow sinks lines as the only fly or as a trailer.

Materials List:

Hook: Firehole 718 Size 14 Competition, Dai-Riki 730 size 14 or equivalent hook.

Thread: Black 6/0

Body: Peacock herl

Rib: Thin silver tinsel

Hackle: Small speckled brown feather

Cap: Mallard feather centered and trimmed short

Tail: Four or five peacock sword feathers

Directions:

1. Insert hook in vise, put down a thread base and tie in four or five peacock sword feathers for the tail, wrap the butt ends to within a couple of eye widths of the hook eye. The tail should be about a hook gap in length.
2. Tie in thin silver tinsel for fly rib. Choose a couple of strands of peacock herl and tie them in in front of the tail, using touching turns, wrap the herl to a couple of eye lengths behind the hook eye.



Figure 1 Peacock sword tail



Figure 2 Tinsel secured and peacock herl wrapped

3. In open turns wrap the silver tinsel to within a couple of eye widths of the hook eye.



Figure 3 Tinsel secured in back of hook eye

4. Choose a small speckled hackle feather. Strip off the fuzzy fibers and prepare it for the hackle.



Figure 4 Prepared speckled feather

5. Attach hackle, fold the fibers back with hackle pliers wrap the feather two or three turns around the hook. Force the feathers back as you wrap.



Figure 5 Hackle two or three wraps

6. Select a mallard feather and center on top as in figure 6. Tie in with a couple of loose wraps followed by two or three tight wraps. Pull on feather to help center it. Then fold the stem back secure with a few more wraps, trim off the waste and make a small head on the fly.



Figure 6 Mallard feather center top

7. Trim the mallard feather off short. Finish the head of the fly with five turn whip finish. Apply some UV glue, cure with a UV torch and you are ready to fish. The Zug Bug is also affective as a dropper fly. See figure 7 for finished fly.



Figure 7 Zug Bug

